

WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN

"THE WILL OF A PEOPLE RESOLVED TO BE FREE IS LITTLE LESS THAN OMNIPOTENT."

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The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, Proprietor.

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Dear you find **25** before your name on paper, please renew your subscription, it is a notice that the time for which it been paid will expire in a few days.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to publication next day.

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The Case of Vallandigham.

We are glad to find our old friend the Petersburg Virginia Express agrees with the Bulletin in regard to the case that should be passed at trial of C. L. Vallandigham. The following

was announced under our heading yesterday, the *case of the Vallandigham affair*, so far as in Yankee hands in it were concerned:

He was sent from Cincinnati to Kentucky to Rosecrans in besiege, who had him carried out of lines and *drop* upon the neutral land, in front of our pickets. This had committed his sentence of imprisonment in a federal castle to banishment, and under just actions from Washington the dissolution was made in the above mentioned.

Now, Lincoln knew very well that had no more right to send Vallandigham by force to our soil as a punishment for the imputed crime for which he was so summarily and viciously prosecuted and convicted. He had to send him to England once. He knew likewise that he might openly to convert the Southern Botany Bay penal colony would be indignantly and universally reviled. So he resorted to the taking pieces of piteous language from his military *Cats* like

no one's but just between them, to leave him no other alternative but to throw himself upon our arms and obtain shelter against his personal exposures and sufferings which lay before him. This was the way in which the most despicable government ever crawled out of a difficult which it had not the courage to extricate itself from by boldly confronting. The great desire was to immure gallant Ohioan in the dungeons of Lafayette or Fort Warren, and at first was the determined purpose of the tyrant. But the popular elements in the city of New York, met with the outrage on Vallandigham, when cowed his knees so that he did not stand up to his intention.—A voice which reached his ears from the excited public meetings denouncing his treatment of so distinguished a victim, and warning him of consequences if he dared to incarnate him, threw him into mortal agitation, and soon enough affrighted him of the execution of his purpose. He gave up the dastardly expe-

dient of expelling him from his dominions, and to do it in a way the least troublesome to himself. Whether he will by his contemptible manœuvre, succeed in escaping the consequences of popular excitement against which he was warned, will soon be seen. The original outrage upon Vallandigham has only been intensely aggravated by the expedient which was adopted for getting rid of him.

We do not see how the South can refuse him a refuge, under the circumstances. He has certainly not been sent within her limits in a way to justify her sending him back. He has not been sent at all. He has simply been thrust by main force *out of the Yankee lines*, and thus left to do the best for himself that he can. This is the view that we take of the matter, and with the impressions it has produced upon our mind we are opposed to a course on the part of our authorities that would subject Vallandigham to any further mortification and sufferings. He is certainly not to blame for what has been done, and should not therefore be held or made in any way responsible. He has been a fearless and able advocate of popular rights as defined and secured by constitutional law. He has bravely denounced and resisted the despotic measures of the infamous government under which he lived, and for all this he has been seized like a common felon, dragged before a military tribunal, arraigned, tried, convicted and sentenced, and the drama is wound up by his involuntary appearance in front of our pickets in Tennessee as a helphorse.

The Mississippi Campaign.

The times are still not bright with military events, and the public mind is prominently excited to admit the perusal of editorials. And even the editor who makes as a pastime the great current of events is ready, a power-triumphant mind to write them.

We assume that what the public reads is news and not speculations, and not comments. We are doing our best to supply the want—and we rejoice that their complexion is so much brighter than it was a few days ago. We feel as the Yankees last effort to take Vicksburg was a failure to its cause the vast advantage of its fall, were now in sight. He has already "run the gauntlet" upon its river front all the ten days of his mean power; and now, after six assaults upon its land front, his losses have receded in bloody defeat. We can find an officer just now looking forward to the third line of our defense, a heavy grey jacket railed along to a eight miles from the

front. He has now on hand a sufficient army to take their part in the support of their favorite general, who is to be engaged at Vicksburg—Grant's losses at Raymond, Big Black, and outside of the Vicksburg works are enormous. If he had begun with 100,000 men, his losses would reduce his force to an equality with ours. That being so, who can doubt the result?

If we were not deterred by the bad Yankee habit of predicting good things, we would venture to prophesy that we shall soon hear that Grant is taking to his boats, and has abandoned the siege of the heroic city.—Mobile Register.

Gen. Grant is in good spirits—Yankee telegram.

And bad spirits in him!

"Our men are now lying on the exterior slope."—Yankee telegram.

Some of them sleep, and a large number are lying there still; those who are not lying there, are lying elsewhere.

"Vicksburg will be ours by to-morrow."—Yankee telegram.

It will be ours and hours before that to-morrow comes!—Atlanta Common

wealth.

Yankees are demons in human shape,

The Sacking of Jackson.

A correspondent in the Daily Advertiser, writing from Jackson, gives the following graphic account of the appearance of that city as the vandals left it:

Upon entering the city I saw what I pray God I may never see again—a sacked city and enraged people. A general sense of desolation presented itself. In view of the Southern Road, from the river through the city, in almost all turnouts, switches, platforms, and rolling stock, with officers, men, &c., all destroyed. The same road was destroyed in a manner for two days past. The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad was likewise destroyed, North and South, in two to three miles each way, together with all its buildings, &c. All foundries, machine and workshop were burned. The Confederate House and all its furniture and stores were burned. I am told that some Federal officers were at the table eating while another portion were firing the buildings. The excuse given for doing was that Mr. Edwards, the printing, refused to entertain Gen. Pemberton as he passed through this city a prisoner from Shiloh. The hat and blanket factory East of the Confederate House, the depot hospital, small pox hospital, the buildings on the West, N. E. and S. W. were destroyed.

On Mainstreet the large block of brick buildings, where the medical store had been stored, except the bookshop owner, was destroyed. In this block was Queen's banking house, &c., & was valued at \$800,000. The two opposite buildings were destroyed. The quarters of Major Mims were also burned. The side of the Mississippi was gutted, the trees thrown into the street, and the prusses broken to pieces and everything injured possible. Every store in the city, without a single exception, was gutted, the contents given away to those who would take them or destroyed. Private houses were also robbed; likewise individuals of money, watches, jewelry, &c. The State House was visited by them, the Federal flag removed, the furniture broken, &c., & the Governor's chair was pulled over a horse of their wrath. Furniture was so scattered and scattered on the floor for burning, but too much the reverence of some parties was not carried.

The Catholic Church was fired and buried to the ground as a matter of course.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' Halls, were rifled of all but the jewels, which were saved. The building was saved through the intercession of the Master of the Lodge.

In the course of the grand jubilee of vandalism the Federals frequently remarked that they would do as much damage here as Van Dorn did them at Holly Springs. One remarkable fact disclosed itself, viz: that there was a scarcity of provisions or dry goods in the hands of the dealers. The flour stocks found in the cellars, &c., bedrooms and other places was surprising. There was plenty for all. All was taken, given away or destroyed.

The Federals had plenty of commissary money and passed it on all who were simple enough to take it.

UNFAIR.—The New York Herald complains that while Vallandigham has been tried and sentenced for making a speech against the Administration, General Pershing, who made a worse speech than the Government, insulted the Senate and was released was still allowed to remain at large, to arrest and try him, but the Federal authorities would not do it to them all to then incurred the displeasure of

with Valdigham, and so he got away and is at large, and so Valdigham's life is safe, have done too spare him for his amendment.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCHES

JACKSON, June 1.

Guns being heavily reinforced heavy fire was heard yesterday. Gen. Logan and other generals killed.

ATLANTA, June 1.

New Orleans *Advertiser* state that Farquhar and the Hartfords in a sinking condition and too weak, returned past Port Hudson. Ship destroyed near mouth of Red river. Farragut and his officers and crew are now in New Orleans.

SHELBYVILLE, June 1.

Louisville *Democrat* of Saturday is received. It contains advices from Vicksburg of May 29. There has been no fighting since Monday. Position of the army unchanged. Johnston has Jackson with 14,000 men. Beauregard has joined Johnston with 20,000 men. Big Black bridge is in possession of the rebels.

It has the following special despatch from Washington, dated 30th April:

No further exchange of prisoners for the present. The rebel authorities having taken the initiative the War Department will follow it up promptly. All rebel officers paroled are ordered under arrest to be imprisoned.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 29th says that Bragg's force does not exceed 28,000—that he is falling back and Rosecrans is advancing.

Refugees assert that the Vicksburg news is paralyzing the rebel confidence in Tennessee.

[One or two dispatches of no interest are omitted.—En.]

Nothern Items.

Re inmates whose terms of service have expired, can come to arrive at New York, at the rate of two to four per day.

The exportation of horses, mules, and war material has been prohibited by order from the War Department, and all designed for exportation will be seized.

Dead horses and mules are becoming plenty around Washington, and the odor therem from does not suit Madam Lincoln's olfactory. The nuisance is to be abated soon, or Madam will have to provide herself with a vinaigrette as big as a demijohn.

Companies will be organized under certain auspices to represent by day demonstrations and organization in the North. Philadelphia has already moved in the matter.

According to the statements of some of the Yankee prisoners, who have been confined in Richmond, they are better treated by the Confederate authorities than by their own friends.

Some private letters received North state that the British Government intends to stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in English ports. They do not think the statement is true.

Eleven negro regiments have been formed at Cairo. [All who are captured by us should either be executed or put to work with ball and chain upon fortifications. No mercy will be shown them.]—Chronicle.

Confederates are getting to be very trouble some to their pretended friends in many places in the South. The St. Louis *Republic* says, "the influx of runaway negroes, in defiance of law, is upsetting everything before it."

LAST PLATEAU RAGS.

WE WANT AT LEAST RAGS AS WE CAN GET, AND WILL PAY IN THE MARKET PRICE FOR THEM. LET EVERY ONE WHO CAN SEND US WHAT HE OR SHE MAY HAVE. UNLESS WE CAN GET RAGS WE CAN GET NO PAPER.

Send to the Bulletin all the cotton rags you can get. A liberal bonus will be paid any one who will take the trouble to get us up a large lot. Five cents per pound given, if delivered to Winchester.

april 8th.

Splendid Chewing Tobacco.

TO BE HAD AT DANIEL BRAZELTON'S STORE IN WINCHESTER.

Nov. 25—11.

OFFICER'S PAY ACCOUNTS

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THE

Daily Bulletin office.